

[illegible]

Abstract of Disclosure

An embodiment of an improved method of converting electrical energy to mechanical energy, where magnetic and electric fields are induced in a motivator comprised of a conductive magnetic mass. An induced electric charge in said mass is initiated by a charge on a conductive plate buried within said mass. Said plate is insulated by high voltage material with good dielectric properties (i.e. mica, glass, etc.). A resultant charge on said plate induces an opposite polarizing charge within each pole of said mass. A conductor that is magnetically coupled to the initiating voltage connects the poles and facilitates charge accumulation within said conductive mass. The pole faces on said mass induce opposite fields within a target. Said target's charge accumulation can be augmented by other means as well. In both cases, said target's electric charge will be attracted or repelled by the electric field in said motivator mass, producing motion (rotational, linear, vibrational, etc.). Said high voltage field generated by said plates buried within it said mass locks in said charge accumulation in and inhibits arcing. This configuration allows the use of higher voltages. Because this device can work at higher voltages, it can deliver more power.

Figures

Figure 10: The effect of the number of nodes on the performance of the algorithm. The figure shows that the performance of the algorithm decreases as the number of nodes increases. The performance is measured by the number of nodes that are correctly identified as infected. The number of nodes that are correctly identified as infected decreases as the number of nodes increases. The performance is measured by the number of nodes that are correctly identified as infected. The number of nodes that are correctly identified as infected decreases as the number of nodes increases.